Information kit
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Portrait of the population

Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis Health and Social Service Centre

Portrait of the population

Agence de développement de réseaux locaux de services de santé et de services sociaux
Québec
Montréal

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This document draws a portrait of the population on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis Health and Social Service Centre (CSSS[1]) territory. The portrait is based on socio-demographic, socio-economic and socio-sanitary data. It also features a summary of health service use habits, and some data on the environment.

Overview

The population of the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis Health and Social Service Centre (CSSS) is 204,740 people and represents 11% of the population of Montreal. On this territory, like everywhere on the Island, the proportion of the population over the age of 65 is increasing steadily.

It is one of the most privileged territories of the Island. The unemployment rate is lower there than in all of the other territories. It also has a lower proportion of persons receiving employment assistance and living under the low-income cut-off, as well as the lowest proportion of single-parent families.

Social problems are less prevalent among young people there than in the Montreal area. Furthermore, residents of this sector have a better bill of health than Montrealers as a whole. Life expectancy is longer, chronic diseases wreak less damage, and hospitalization rates are lower than on the Island as a whole.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS > CSSS	> Island of Montreal
Population: 204,740 people, i.e. 11% of the population of the Island of Montreal	**Population:** 1,812,720 people
Demographic growth forecast: 10.4% for 2001-2011, strong growth in the 65 and over age group, drop in the under-15 age group	**Demographic growth forecast:** 3.6% for 2001-2011, strong growth in the 65 and over age group, moderate growth in the 15 to 64 age group and drop in growth among the under-15 age group
Single-parent families: 19% (Pierrefonds: 21%, Lac Saint-Louis: 16%)	**Single-parent families:** 33%
Immigrants: 26% (Pierrefonds: 28%, Lac Saint-Louis: 21%); 3% recent immigrants*.	**Immigrants:** 28%, and 6% recent immigrants*

* Who arrived in Canada between 1996 and 2001.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS > CSSS	> Island of Montreal
Unemployment rate: 5.9% (Pierrefonds: 6.3%, Lac Saint-Louis: 5.3%)	**Unemployment rate:** 9.2%
Employment-assistance claimants: 3.3% (Pierrefonds: 4.6%, Lac Saint-Louis: 1.3%)	**Employment-assistance claimants:** 12.8%
People living under the low-income cut-off: 12.3% (Pierrefonds: 14.7%, Lac Saint-Louis: 8.4%)	**People living under the low-income cut-off:** 29%
Population 20 or older without a high-school diploma: 13.9% (Pierrefonds: 16.1%, Lac Saint-Louis: 10.4%)	**Population 20 or older without a high-school diploma:** 26.5%

1 Centre de santé et de services sociaux.

STATE OF HEALTH OF THE POPULATION

> CSSS	> Island of Montreal
Life expectancy at birth: 78.6 years for men (Pierrefonds: 77.8 years, Lac Saint-Louis: 79.5 years); 82.8 years for women (Pierrefonds: 82.2 years, Lac Saint-Louis: 83.5 years)	**Life expectancy at birth:** 74.8 years for men; 81.1 years for women
Birth rate: 10.5 per 1,000 (Pierrefonds: 10.9 per 1,000, Lac Saint-Louis: 10 per 1,000)	**Birth rate:** 11.3 cases per 1,000
Proportion of births with intrauterine growth retardation: 5.7% (Pierrefonds: 6.2%, Lac Saint-Louis: 4.9%)	**Proportion of births with intrauterine growth retardation:** 7.7%
Mortality rate from cancer: 214 cases per 100,000	**Mortality rate from cancer:** 253 cases per 100,000
Mortality rate from circulatory diseases: 258 cases per 100,000	**Mortality rate from circulatory diseases:** 320 cases per 100,000
Mortality rate from respiratory diseases: 64 cases per 100,000	**Mortality rate from respiratory diseases:** 79 cases per 100,000
Mortality rate from suicide: 8 cases per 100,000	**Mortality rate from suicide:** 15 cases per 100,000
Mortality rate from unintentional injury: 21 cases per 100,000	**Mortality rate from unintentional injury:** 23 cases per 100,000
Infant mortality rate: 4.3 cases per 1,000 (Pierrefonds: 4.4 cases per 1,000, Lac Saint-Louis: 4.2 cases per 1,000)	**Infant mortality rate:** 5.6 cases per 1,000
Diabetes prevalence rate: 4.2% (Pierrefonds: 4.4%, Lac Saint-Louis: 3.9%)	**Diabetes prevalence rate:** 5.7%
Avoidable mortality rate: 42 cases per 100,000	**Avoidable mortality rate:** 63 cases per 100,000

AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

> CSSS	> Island of Montreal
Victimization and externalization rate: 8 and 9 cases per 1,000 (Pierrefonds: 9 and 10 cases per 1,000, Lac Saint-Louis: 5 and 8 cases per 1,000)	**Victimization and externalization rate:** 21 and 14 cases per 1,000
Teenage pregnancy rate: 13 cases per 1,000 (Pierrefonds: 17 cases per 1,000, Lac Saint-Louis: 8 cases per 1,000)	**Teenage pregnancy rate:** 28 cases per 1,000
15 to 24 years of age and not in school: 21.6% (Pierrefonds: 24.7%, Lac Saint-Louis: 16.1%)	**15 to 24 years old and not in school:** 31.6%
Juvenile delinquency rate: 45 cases per 1,000 (Pierrefonds: 47 cases per 1 000, Lac Saint-Louis: 41 cases per 1,000)	**Juvenile delinquency rate:** 61 cases per 1,000

ENVIRONMENT > CSSS	> Island of Montreal
In almost 20% of households, at least one person smokes in the house.	In almost 28% of households, at least one person smokes in the house.

Socio-demographic data

In 2001, the population of the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory was 204,740 people, and represented 11% of the population of the territory of Montreal. The population on this territory falls within two CLSC sectors: 62% in the Pierrefonds sector and 38% in the Lac Saint-Louis sector.

AGE BREAKDOWN OF THE POPULATION, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 2001 (NUMBER AND PROPORTION)

	CLSC Pierrefonds Sector		CLSC Lac Saint-Louis Sector		Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS		Island of Montreal	
Total population	126,075		78,665		204,740		1,812,720	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age 14 and under	26,810	21.3	16,625	21.1	43,435	21.2	290,515	16.0
Age 15-64	86,380	68.5	51,825	68.5	138,205	67.5	1,245,515	68.7
Age 65 and over	12,880	10.2	10,225	13.0	23,105	11.0	276,690	15.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, geocoded data (electronic output).

A growing and ageing population

Demographic growth on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory should reach 10.4% between 2001 and 2011, compared to 3.6% on the Island of Montreal. The population is ageing rapidly, with the population age 65 and over expected to increase by almost 40%, whereas the population under the age of 15 is expected to decrease by 13.5%. This trend applies to both CLSC sectors on the territory.

What is...

A proportion?

Proportion expresses a comparative part or a portion of the total, at a given time. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons with a common characteristic at a given time, by the total population sharing the same situation at that time.

A rate?

Rate expresses the frequency with which an event takes place within a population, at a given time. It is calculated by dividing the number of cases occurring during a given period by the proportion of the population at risk during that same period. The result is usually multiplied by a multiple of 10.

An age-standardized rate?

This method consists of using weighted averages for rates per age, in order to adjust data to a typical population. This makes it possible to compare two populations with different age structures. For example, since cancer is more frequent among older age groups, the age-standardized rate is used rather than the crude rate, so that the differences observed between the two populations are not caused by the fact that one population is older than the other.

2 SCS et al. (2002), *Guide des termes d'usage dans l'épidémiologie et la surveillance du VIH/SIDA*, p. 44.

3 *Ibid.*, p. 50.

4 Health Canada, *Cancer Surveillance Online Web Site*.

EXPECTED POPULATION GROWTH ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 2001-2011 (RATE %)

Age groups	CLSC Pierrefonds Sector %	CLSC Lac Saint-Louis Sector %	Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS %	Island of Montreal %
0-14	-13.8 %	-13.0 %	-13.5 %	-4.8 %
15-64	11.9 %	10.4 %	11.3 %	3.9 %
65 and over	42.1 %	34.6 %	38.9 %	11.3 %
Total	**10.7 %**	**9.9 %**	**10.4 %**	**3.6 %**

Source: MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).

Significant English-speaking community

During the last census, 37.8% of the population on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory described themselves a French-speaking (66.1% on the Island) and 61.2% described themselves as English-speaking (31.7% on the Island). The proportion of English speakers on this territory is one of the highest on the Island of Montreal.

SPOKEN LANGUAGES OF THE POPULATION, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 2001 (NUMBER AND PROPORTION)

	CLSC Pierrefonds Sector		CLSC Lac Saint-Louis Sector		Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS		Island of Montreal	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
French-speaking population (language officially spoken)*	53,038	42.5	23,688	30.5	76,726	37.8	1,178,772	66.1
English-speaking population (language officially spoken)*	70,509	56.5	53,977	69.5	124,486	61.2	565,227	31.7
Population speaking a language other than French or English (language officially spoken)	1,248	1.00	777	1.00	2,025	1.0	39,352	2.2

* Persons who declared more than one first official language were split evenly among "French" and "English".

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, geocoded data (electronic output).

Over a quarter of the population born outside of Canada

In 2001, the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS featured 11% of persons who had immigrated to the Montreal area, i.e., 51,675 individuals, distributed as follows: Pierrefonds 69% and Lac Saint-Louis 31%. More specifically, immigrants represented 25.5% of the territory's population, which is slightly lower than the proportion reported for the Island (27.6%).

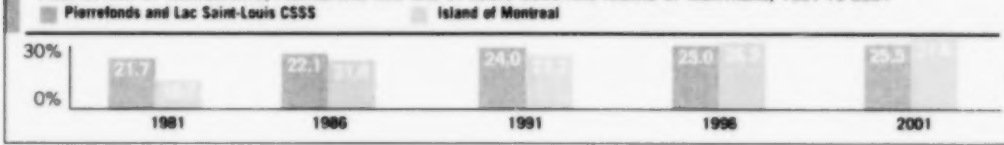
The three main countries of birth of immigrants living in this CSSS territory were the United Kingdom (7%), Egypt (6%) and Italy (5.2%). Recent immigrants, or immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1996 and 2001, account for 3% (5,840) of the territory's population.

What is adapting services to immigrants' needs?

Recent immigrant populations are found to be in better state of health than the overall population. However, the circumstances surrounding their integration into the host community can bring about a noticeable deterioration of their state of health.

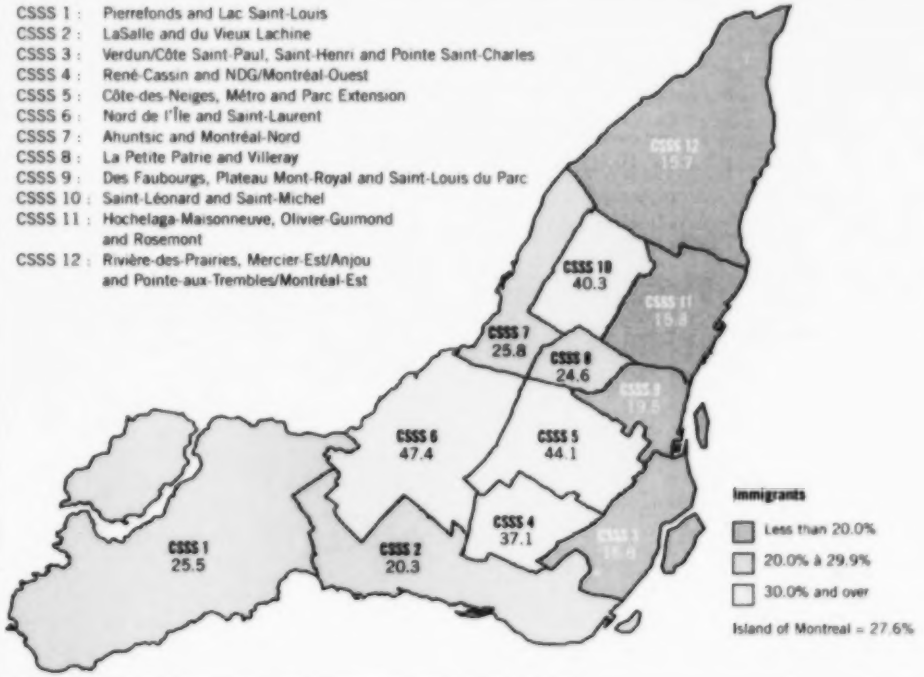
It is necessary to adapt interventions to take into account the cultural and language characteristics of immigrants, as well as a range of specific needs and health problems. This will improve the quality and effectiveness of the services provided.

PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS, PIERREFOND AND LAC ST-LOUIS CSSS AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1981 TO 2001



PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS (%) PER CSSS TERRITORY ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 2001

CSSS 1 : Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis
CSSS 2 : LaSalle and du Vieux Lachine
CSSS 3 : Verdun/Côte Saint-Paul, Saint-Henri and Pointe Saint-Charles
CSSS 4 : René-Cassin and NDG/Montréal-Ouest
CSSS 5 : Côte-des-Neiges, Métro and Parc Extension
CSSS 6 : Nord de l'Île and Saint-Laurent
CSSS 7 : Ahuntsic and Montréal-Nord
CSSS 8 : La Petite Patrie and Villeray
CSSS 9 : Des Faubourgs, Plateau Mont-Royal and Saint-Louis du Parc
CSSS 10 : Saint-Léonard and Saint-Michel
CSSS 11 : Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, Olivier-Guimond and Rosemont
CSSS 12 : Rivière-des-Prairies, Mercier-Est/Anjou and Pointe-aux-Trembles/Montréal-Est



Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses, geocoded data (paper output).
Statistics Canada, 1991, 1996 and 2001 censuses, geocoded data (electronic output).

MAIN (15) COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION ON THE PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY, 2001 (PROPORTION)

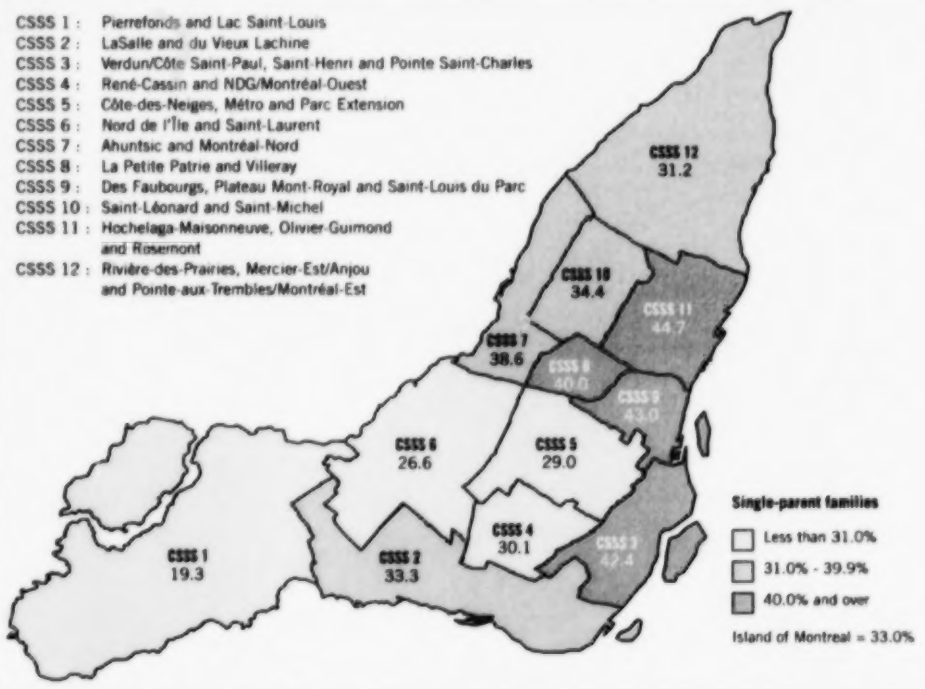
Country of origin	%	Country of origin	%
United Kingdom	7.0	United States	3.1
Egypt	6.0	France	3.0
Italy	5.2	Haiti	3.0
India	4.9	Greece	2.7
Lebanon	4.4	Iran	2.4
Poland	3.7	People's Republic of China	2.3
Philippines	3.5	Romania	2.3
Germany	3.4		
Total of first 15 countries			**56.7**
Total number of immigrants			**51,670**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, geocoded data (electronic output).

Almost one-fifth of single-parent families

Of all of the CSSSs, the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory has the lowest proportion of single-parent families. On this territory, 19.3% of families with children were single-parent families in 2001, compared to 33% on the Island as a whole. The CLSC Lac Saint-Louis sector had a lower proportion (16.2%) than Pierrefonds (21.1%). As for the Island as a whole, the proportion of single-parent families has increased steadily over the last 20 years.

PROPORTION OF SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES, CSSSs ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 2001


CSSS 1 : Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis
CSSS 2 : LaSalle and du Vieux Lachine
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CSSS 8 : La Petite Patrie and Villeray
CSSS 9 : Des Faubourgs, Plateau Mont-Royal and Saint-Louis du Parc
CSSS 10 : Saint-Léonard and Saint-Michel
CSSS 11 : Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, Olivier-Guimond and Rosemont
CSSS 12 : Rivière-des-Prairies, Mercier-Est/Anjou and Pointe-aux-Trembles/Montréal-Est
CSSS 12 31.2
CSSS 10 34.4
CSSS 11 44.7
CSSS 7 38.6
CSSS 8 40.0
CSSS 9 43.0
CSSS 6 26.6
CSSS 5 29.0
CSSS 4 30.1
CSSS 3 42.4
CSSS 2 33.3
CSSS 1 19.3
Single-parent families
Less than 31.0%
31.0% - 39.9%
40.0% and over
Island of Montreal = 33.0%

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 censuses, geocoded data (paper output).
Statistics Canada, 1991, 1996 and 2001 censuses, geocoded data (electronic output).

Births

From 1998 to 2000, there was an average 2,188 births per year on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory, 64% of which took place in the Pierrefonds sector, and 36% in the Lac Saint-Louis sector. The birth rate was 10.5 cases per 1,000, which is below the Montreal average (11.3 cases per 1,000). The birth rate for the CLSC Pierrefonds Sector (10.9 cases per 1,000) was comparable to the rate for the CLSC Lac Saint-Louis (10 cases per 1,000).

BIRTHS, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1998-2000 (AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER AND CRUDE RATE PER 1,000)

CLSC Pierrefonds Sector		CLSC Lac St-Louis Sector		Pierrefonds and Lac St-Louis CSSS		Island of Montreal	
Number	‰	Number	‰	Number	‰	Number	‰
1,400	10.9	788	10.0	2,188	10.5	20,260	11.3

Source: Compilations made using MSSS Births File (electronic output).

In short

BREAKDOWN OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO CERTAIN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 2001 (NUMBER AND PROPORTION)

	CLSC Pierrefonds Sector		CLSC Lac St-Louis Sector		Pierrefonds and Lac St-Louis CSSS		Island of Montreal	
Total population	126,075		78,665		204,740		1,812,720	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Population age 18 and under	34,440	27.3	21,080	26.8	55,520	26.7	366,510	20.2
Population age 19-64	78,775	62.5	47,325	60.2	126,100	61.6	1,169,535	64.5
Population age 65 and over	12,880	10.2	10,225	13.0	23,105	11.3	276,690	15.3
Population over the age of 65 living alone	2,615	22.1	2,615	27.7	5,230	24.6	89,725	35.6
Population age 75 and over	4,955	3.9	4,920	6.3	9,875	4.8	127,735	7.0
Single-parent families	5,290	21.1	2,455	16.2	7,745	19.3	97,295	33.0
Immigrant population	35,425	28.4	16,250	20.9	51,675	25.5	492,240	27.6
Recent immigrant population (5 years)	4,155	3.3	1,685	2.2	5,840	2.9	101,040	5.7
French-speaking population (language officially spoken)*	53,038	42.5	23,688	30.5	76,726	37.8	1,178,772	66.1
English-speaking population (language officially spoken)*	70,509	56.5	53,977	69.5	124,486	61.2	565,227	31.7
Population speaking a language other than French or English (language officially spoken)	1,248	1.0	777	1.0	2,025	1 .0	39,352	2.2
Population that has moved (in the last 5 years)	42,925	36.6	26,655	36.5	69,580	36.6	803,325	47.6

*People who declared that they spoke more than one first official language were split evenly between "French" and "English".

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, geocoded data (electronic output).

Socio-economic data

A more privileged population

Overall, the population within the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory is socio-economically better off than the population on the Island of Montreal. The unemployment rate is lower than elsewhere on the Island, as is the proportion of employment-assistance claimants and persons living under the low-income cut-off.[5] Furthermore, we see that only 13.9% of persons age 20 and over do not have a high-school diploma, which is almost half the rate in the Montreal area.

Socio-economic indicators show that the population in the CLSC Lac Saint-Louis sector is better off than the population in the CLSC Pierrefonds sector: median income there is higher, and the proportion of employment-assistance claimants, persons living under the low-income cut-off and persons age 20 and over without a high-school diploma are lower.

What is the relation between social disparities and health?

Beyond health and social services, biology, living habits and behaviours, the determining factors of health include the physical and social environment: education, employment, income, family and social fabric, distribution of wealth, etc. Montreal provides many advantages in terms of access to education and participation in economic life, but there are also huge income and wealth disparities due to the existence of underprivileged sectors where the less well-off populations are concentrated. It is well known that poverty has an impact on the state of health of a given population.

Sources: Montreal Department of Public Health, *Les inégalités sociales de la santé: rapport annuel 1998 sur la santé de la population* and *La santé urbaine, une condition nécessaire à l'essor de Montréal: rapport annuel 2002 sur la santé de la population*.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 2000-2003

	CLSC Pierrefonds Sector	CLSC Lac St-Louis Sector	Pierrefonds and Lac St-Louis CSSS	Island of Montreal
Median income of women age 15 and over (2001)	$19,621	$22,521	Not available	$17,006
Median income of men age 15 and over (2001)	$31,221	$43,874	Not available	$24,068
Median family income (2001)	$63,605	$83,048	Not available	$47,102
Median income of private households (2001)	$56,926	$72,732	Not available	$35,910
Unemployment rate (age 15 and over) (2001)	6.3%	5.3%	5.9%	9.2%
Employment-assistance claimants (2003)	4.6%	1.3%	3.3%	12.8%
Population under the low-income cut-off (2000)	14.7%	8.4%	12.3%	29.0%
Population age 20 and over without a high-school diploma (2001)	16.1%	10.4%	13.9%	26.5%

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, geocoded data (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2003 version (electronic output).

5 Since 1996, the number of employment-assistance claimants has been decreasing regularly, both within the CSSS and on the Island as a whole.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYMENT-ASSISTANCE CLAIMANTS, CSSSs ON THE ISLAND OF MONTRÉAL, 2003

CSSS 1 : Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis
CSSS 2 : LaSalle and du Vieux Lachine
CSSS 3 : Verdun/Côte Saint-Paul, Saint-Henri and Pointe Saint-Charles
CSSS 4 : René-Cassin and NDG/Montréal-Ouest
CSSS 5 : Côte-des-Neiges, Métro and Parc Extension
CSSS 6 : Nord de l'Île and Saint-Laurent
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CSSS 10 : Saint-Léonard and Saint-Michel
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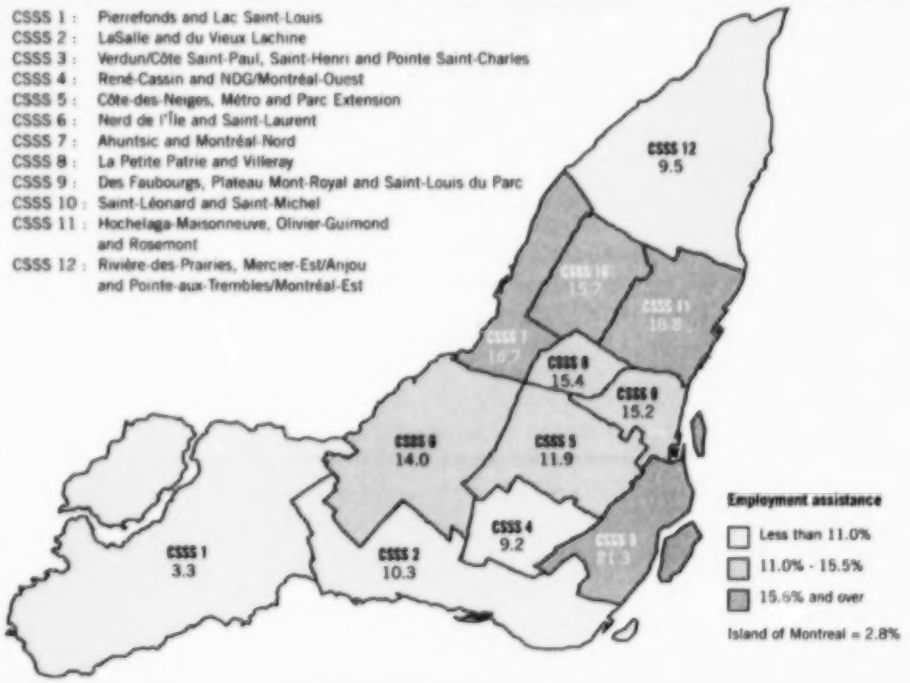
CSSS 12 : Rivière-des-Prairies, Mercier-Est/Anjou and Pointe-aux-Trembles/Montréal-Est



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 census, geocoded data (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2003 version (electronic output).

Socio-sanitary data

Longer life expectancy

Although it compares favourably to those of the most developed countries in the world, the Island of Montreal's population lives, on average, shorter lives than the populations of Canada's other large urban centres (Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver).[6]

On the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory, women live, on average, 4 years longer than men. Both men and women on this territory have a longer life expectancy at birth than people on the Island of Montreal. On the CSSS territory, men live 3.8 years longer and women live 1.7 years longer. It is one of the CSSSs where the population has the longest life expectancy. A the CLSC level, the longevity gap is 1.7 years for men and 1.3 years for women. The Lac Saint-Louis sector has better results than the Pierrefonds sector.

Life expectancy in good health, which is the number of years lived without disability and institutionalization, is longer in the Lac Saint-Louis sector.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY GENDER, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1994-1998

	CLSC Pierrefonds Sector	CLSC Lac St-Louis Sector	Pierrefonds and Lac St-Louis CSSS	Island of Montreal
Men (years)	77.8	79.5	78.6	74.8
Women (years)	82.2	83.5	82.8	81.1

Sources: Compilations made using the MSSS Deaths File (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 (electronic output).

LIFE EXPECTANCY IN GOOD HEALTH, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1994-1998

Both sexes (years)

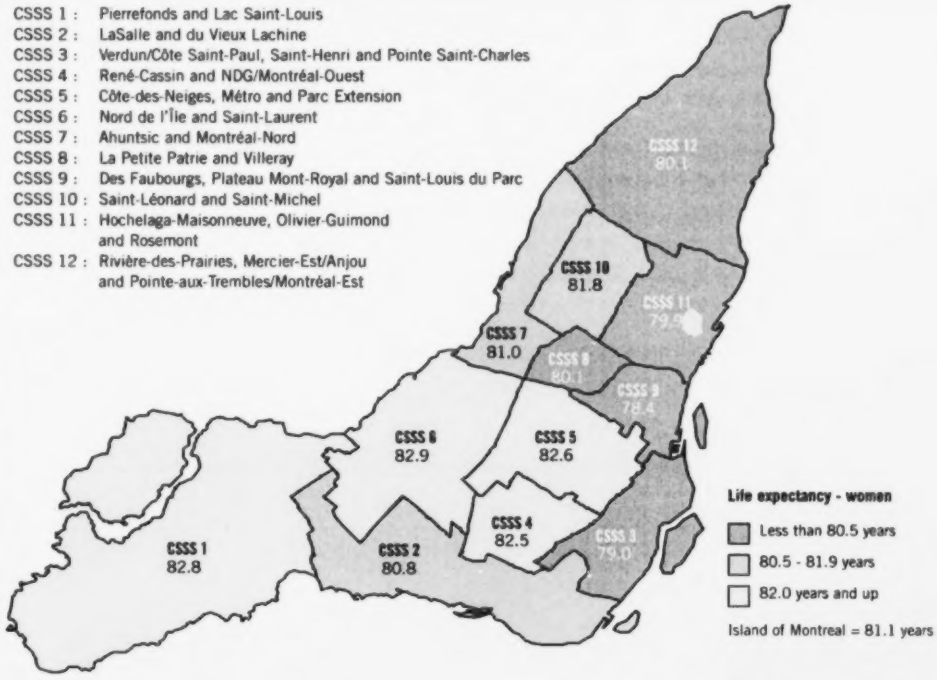
CLSC Pierrefonds Sector	CLSC Lac St-Louis Sector	Pierrefonds and Lac St-Louis CSSS	Island of Montreal
71.9	73.9	Not available	69.6

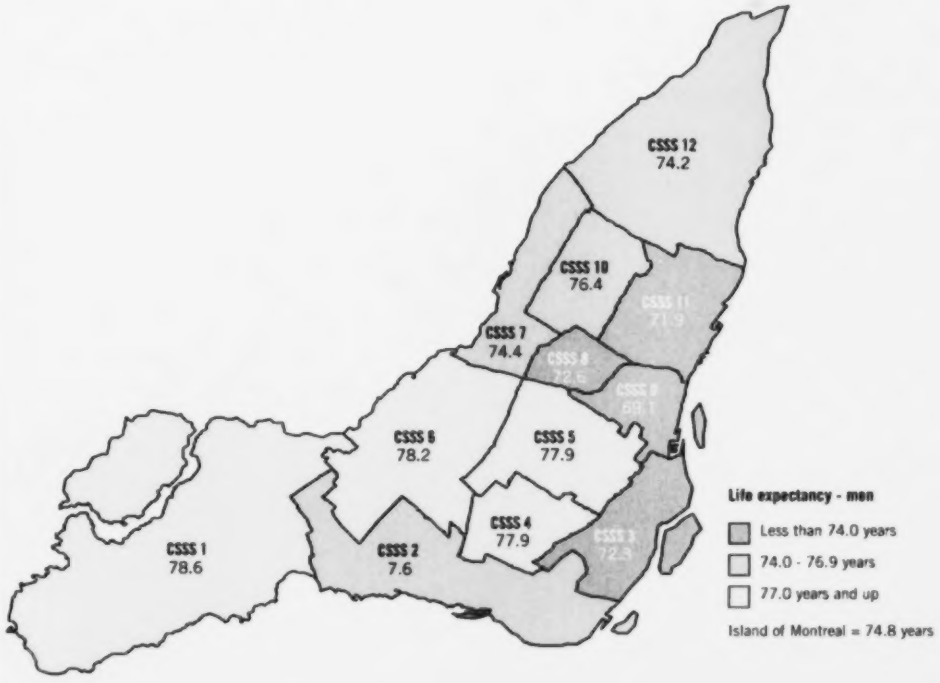
Sources: Compilations made using the MSSS Deaths File (electronic output).
Statistics Canada, 1996 census, geocoded data (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).

6 Montreal Department of Public Health, *La santé urbaine, une condition nécessaire à l'essor de Montréal: rapport annuel 2002 sur la santé de la population.*

LIFE EXPECTANCY, WOMEN AND MEN, CSSSs ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1994-1998

CSSS 1 : Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis
CSSS 2 : LaSalle and du Vieux Lachine
CSSS 3 : Verdun/Côte Saint-Paul, Saint-Henri and Pointe Saint-Charles
CSSS 4 : René-Cassin and NDG/Montréal-Ouest
CSSS 5 : Côte-des-Neiges, Métro and Parc Extension
CSSS 6 : Nord de l'Île and Saint-Laurent
CSSS 7 : Ahuntsic and Montréal-Nord
CSSS 8 : La Petite Patrie and Villeray
CSSS 9 : Des Faubourgs, Plateau Mont-Royal and Saint-Louis du Parc
CSSS 10 : Saint-Léonard and Saint-Michel
CSSS 11 : Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, Olivier-Guimond and Rosemont
CSSS 12 : Rivière-des-Prairies, Mercier-Est/Anjou and Pointe-aux-Trembles/Montréal-Est





Sources: Compilations made using the MSSS Deaths File (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).

Major causes of death

The longer life expectancy observed within the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory can be partly explained by lower mortality rates for the four major causes of death: cancer, circulatory system, respiratory system and unintentional injury. These mortality rates are among the lowest there, compared to all CSSS territories.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1994-1998 (AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER AND AGE-STANDARDIZED RATE PER 100,000)

	Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS		Island of Montreal	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
CHRONIC DESEASES				
Cancer	320	214	4,570	253
Lung cancer	73	49	1,266	70
Colorectal cancer	40	27	563	31
Breast cancer	36	41	417	39
Prostate cancer	20	32	212	28
Circulatory disease*	358	258	5,780	320
Respiratory disease**	86	64	1,431	79
INJURY				
Unintentional***	33	21	408	23
Suicide	16	8	273	15

* Examples of circulatory diseases: hypertensive diseases, heart failure, cerebrovascular disease, artery disease, ischemic heart disease.
** Examples of respiratory diseases: pneumonia, flu, obstructive pulmonary diseases.
*** Examples of unintentional injury: motor vehicle and bicycle accidents, falls, intoxication, poisoning.

Sources: Compilations made using the MSSS Deaths File (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).

Suicide

Comparing Montreal to other Canadian urban areas with similar social and demographic characteristics shows not only that the mortality rate due to suicide is higher on the Island, but is in fact more than 50% higher than the rates for Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver.[7]

From 1994 to 1998, 8 suicides per 100,000 inhabitants were recorded on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory. This rate, which is lower than the rate for Montreal as a whole, is the lowest for all CSSSs.

7 Montreal Department of Public Health, Web site.

Hospital morbidity

From 1995 to 1999, the hospitalization rate for the four most common diagnosis categories was lower on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory than on the Island of Montreal as a whole.

MAIN CAUSES OF HOSPITALIZATION*, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1995-1999 (AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER AND AGE-STANDARDIZED RATE PER 100,000)

	Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS		Island of Montreal	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Cancer	1,287	74	15,674	86
Cardiac and circulatory diseases	1,798	110	26,025	142
Respiratory diseases	1,049	60	14,902	82
Unintentional diseases	1,002	55	11,979	66

* Refers to short-time physical care. Day surgery, long-term care, and "hospital-at-home" type hospitalizations are excluded from this figure. Only general and specialized care hospitals are included. Centres with psychiatry, rehabilitation or residential and long-term care as their primary vocation are therefore excluded.

Sources: Compilations made from the MSSS's MED-ÉCHO Hospitalization File (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).

Incidence of the most common types of cancer

During the period from 1996 to 2000, the lung cancer incidence rate on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory was lower, compared to the rate recorded on the Island as a whole. However, the incidence rates for breast and prostate cancer were higher on the CSSS territory.

What is incidence?

Incidence is the number of new cases of a particular disease reported for a population over a given period of time.

The incidence rates are similar in both CLSC sectors, except for the prostate cancer rate, which is higher in the Lac Saint-Louis sector.

CANCER INCIDENCE RATE, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1996-2000 (AVERAGE ANNUAL AGE-STANDARDIZED RATE PER 100,000)

	CLSC Pierrefonds Sector	CLSC Lac St-Louis Sector	Pierrefonds and Lac St-Louis CSSS	Island of Montreal
	Per 100,000	Per 100,000	Per 100,000	Per 100,000
Lung cancer	52	56	54	80
Colorectal cancer	60	58	60	65
Breast cancer	138	142	139	127
Prostate cancer	110	132	118	104

Sources: Compilations made using the MSSS Tumour File (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).

Prevalence of diabetes

In 1999-2000, the diabetes prevalence rate on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory was 4.2%, compared to 5.7% on the Island of Montreal. Pierrefonds was the most affected of the two CLSC sectors, with a prevalence rate of 4.4%, whereas a prevalence rate of 3.9% was recorded in the CLSC Lac Saint-Louis sector.

What is prevalence?

The number of persons suffering from an uncured disease in a given region at a given time.

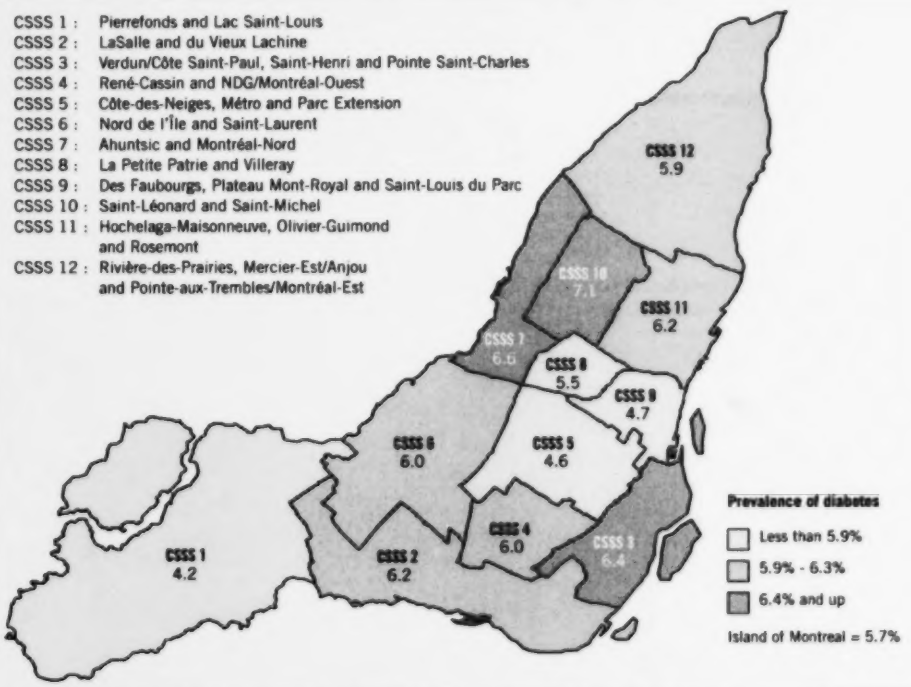
DIABETES PREVALENCE RATE, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1999-2000 (AVERAGE ANNUAL CRUDE RATE %)

	CLSC Pierrefonds Sector %	CLSC Lac St-Louis Sector %	Pierrefonds and Lac St-Louis CSSS %	Island of Montreal %
20-44 years	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2
45-64 years	5.7	3.8	4.9	6.6
65 years and up	13.8	12.1	13.1	15.8
Total	**4.4**	**3.9**	**4.2**	**5.7**

Sources: Compilations made using the INSPQ's *Système québécois de surveillance du diabète* (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service de développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).

PREVALENCE OF DIABETES AMONG PEOPLE AGE 20 AND OVER, CSSSs ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1999-2000

CSSS 1 : Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis
CSSS 2 : LaSalle and du Vieux Lachine
CSSS 3 : Verdun/Côte Saint-Paul, Saint-Henri and Pointe Saint-Charles
CSSS 4 : René-Cassin and NDG/Montréal-Ouest
CSSS 5 : Côte-des-Neiges, Métro and Parc Extension
CSSS 6 : Nord de l'Île and Saint-Laurent
CSSS 7 : Ahuntsic and Montréal-Nord
CSSS 8 : La Petite Patrie and Villeray
CSSS 9 : Des Faubourgs, Plateau Mont-Royal and Saint-Louis du Parc
CSSS 10 : Saint-Léonard and Saint-Michel
CSSS 11 : Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, Olivier-Guimond and Rosemont
CSSS 12 : Rivière-des-Prairies, Mercier-Est/Anjou and Pointe-aux-Trembles/Montréal-Est



Sources: Compilations made using the INSPQ's *Système québécois de surveillance du diabète* (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service de développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).

Reportable diseases

Every year, the Montreal area receives almost 15,000 reports of infectious reportable diseases (RD). This figure represents an under-estimate of the actual number of cases of infection within the population.[8] Furthermore, cases reported for Montreal cannot always be identified as belonging to a specific CSSS territory; rates are consequently underestimated for each of the territories.

On the Island of Montreal and on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory, the most common RDs are sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The tuberculosis incidence rate on this CSSS territory is half the rate for Montreal.

In relation to the other CSSSs, the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS shows a lower incidence of Hepatitis A, acute Hepatitis B and vaccine-preventable diseases. Approximately 5% of people infected with acute Hepatitis B become chronic carriers. From 1998 to 2002, 116 cases of Hepatitis B carriers were reported on the territory.

With regard to food- or water-borne infections, this CSSS has the lowest rate of all CSSSs.

What are reportable diseases?

These diseases, linked to biological, chemical or physical exposure, cause severe health problems. When a case is reported, the Department of Public Health must intervene to prevent cases from spreading, in order to protect the group as well as individuals.

What are...

Sexually transmitted infections?

The incidence of sexually transmitted infections is higher on the CSSS territories where there are populations of men who have unprotected sexual relations with other men (gonorrhea, syphilis), or the highest number of young girls having unprotected sexual relations (chlamydia).

Vaccine-preventable diseases?

Currently, the incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases mainly refers to the situation of certain adolescents who are vulnerable to whooping cough.

Tuberculosis?

Despite a significant drop in the incidence of tuberculosis in the 20th century, tuberculosis still exists in Montreal. It occurs more often in people who have lived in countries where tuberculosis is endemic.

Hepatitis A?

Cases of Hepatitis A are now mainly found in travelers who have visited countries where the disease is endemic, or in people who have had contact with infected cases.

Acute Hepatitis B?

Cases of acute Hepatitis B are found among sexually active persons, mainly non-vaccinated men.

Hepatitis C?

Hepatits C is found in persons who have been infected by blood transfusions in the past, or have received care in countries where the disease is endemic. New cases come mainly from sharing needles during injectable drug use.

Food- or water-borne infections?

Food- or water-borne infections are still significant, and a number of them have epidemic potential. Several reported cases were infected during the handling of contaminated food, such as raw meat, or during travel outside of Montreal.

8 Not all infected persons go to the doctor or undergo the appropriate confirmation tests. Furthermore, some health professionals and laboratories do not respect the Act respecting public health by failing to report the RDs they diagnose. The underestimation of RD incidence varies from one CSSS to another.

REPORTABLE DISEASES* (RD), PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1998-2002 (NUMBER OVER 5 YEARS AND AVERAGE ANNUAL CRUDE RATE PER 100,000)

	Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS		Island of Montreal		
Disease	**Total number over 5 years**	**Rate per 100,000**	**Total number over 5 years**	**Rate per 100,000**	**CSSS unknown**
Vaccine-preventable diseases**	107	10.1	1,523	16.8	137
Tuberculosis	39	3.7	851	9.4	2
Hepatitis A	7	0.7	294	3.3	36
Acute Hepatitis B	5	0.5	302	3.3	31
Hepatitis B carrier/chronic carrier	116	11.0	3,580	39.6	642
Hepatitis C	163	15.5	7,478	82.7	3,447
Sexually transmitted diseases***	462	43.6	16,335	179.6	8,010
Water-borne or food-borne diseases****	452	42.8	7,510	83.1	1,163

* Almost a third of RD, mainly sexually transmitted infections, come to the Department of Public Health without an address, which does not make it possible to make an accurate estimate of incidence rates per CSSS.
** Includes whooping cough, meningococcal infections, mumps, measles, rubella and type-B *Haemophilus influenzae* infections.
*** Includes gonorrhea, syphilis, AIDS. Excludes cases of HIV, which are monitored at the provincial level: no data is available at the CSSS level.
**** Includes amebiasis, brucellosis, campylobactiosis, paratyphoid fever, typhoid fever, yersioniosis, giardiasis, verocytotoxin-producing E. coli infections, salmonella, shigellosis, food poisoning and gastroenteritis of undetermined origin.

Sources: Compilations made using the Central RD File of the INSPQ's *Laboratoire de la santé publique* (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).

The importance of being born healthy

Newborns with intra-uterine growth retardation are more susceptible to health problems.

During the period from 1998 to 2000, the proportion of births with intra-uterine growth retardation on the CSSS territory was 5.7%, compared to 7.7% for Montreal as a whole. There is a gap between the CLSC Pierrefonds and CLSC Lac Saint-Louis sectors, with the latter showing the lowest proportion on the territory.

What are births with intra-uterine growth retardation?

A newborn with intra-uterine growth retardation (IUGR) has insufficient weight for his or her gestational age. The proportion of births with intra-uterine growth retardation is a recognized indicator of children's health.

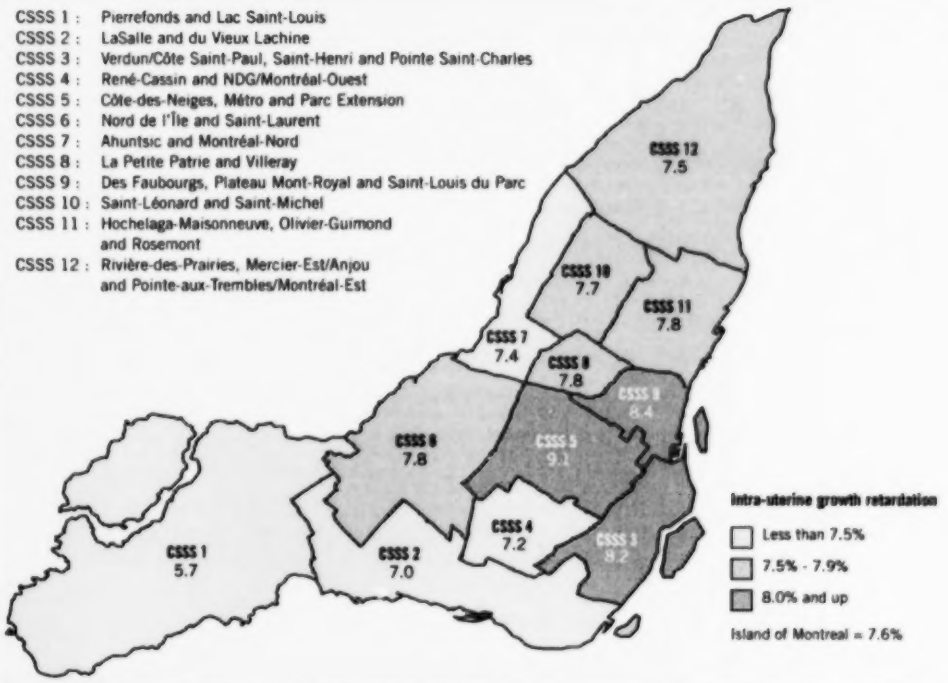
NEWBORNS WITH INTRA-UTERINE GROWTH RETARDATION, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1998-2000 (AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER AND PROPORTION)

CLSC Pierrefonds Sector		CLSC Lac St-Louis Sector		Pierrefonds and Lac St-Louis CSSS		Island of Montreal	
Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
86	6.2	39	4.9	124	5.7	1,548	7.7

Source: Compilations made using the MSSS Births File (electronic output).

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS WITH INTRA-UTERINE GROWTH RETARDATION, CSSSs ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 2001

CSSS 1 : Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis
CSSS 2 : LaSalle and du Vieux Lachine
CSSS 3 : Verdun/Côte Saint-Paul, Saint-Henri and Pointe Saint-Charles
CSSS 4 : René-Cassin and NDG/Montréal-Ouest
CSSS 5 : Côte-des-Neiges, Métro and Parc Extension
CSSS 6 : Nord de l'Île and Saint-Laurent
CSSS 7 : Ahuntsic and Montréal-Nord
CSSS 8 : La Petite Patrie and Villeray
CSSS 9 : Des Faubourgs, Plateau Mont-Royal and Saint-Louis du Parc
CSSS 10 : Saint-Léonard and Saint-Michel
CSSS 11 : Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, Olivier-Guimond and Rosemont
CSSS 12 : Rivière-des-Prairies, Mercier-Est/Anjou and Pointe-aux-Trembles/Montréal-Est



Source: Compilations made using the MSSS Births File (electronic output).

Avoidable mortality rate under the Montreal average

In 2002, Montreal ranked behind other big Canadian cities in terms of its avoidable mortality rate, despite an improvement over the previous 20 years. The situation was comparatively better on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory: from 1994 to 1998, 42 cases per 100,000 were recorded, compared to 63 cases per 100,000 for Montreal.

It should be noted that avoidable mortality and morbidity rates are 75% higher for low-income groups.[9]

What is avoidable mortality?

Avoidable mortality refers to a group of diseases for which a portion of deaths could have been avoided through appropriate medical intervention and proper care.

Diseases in this group include: tuberculosis, chronic rheumatic heart disease, abdominal hernias, hypertensive diseases, cerebro-vascular diseases, ischemic heart disease, cervical cancer, breast cancer, appendicitis, peptic ulcers.

9 Montreal Department of Public Health, *La santé urbaine, une condition nécessaire à l'essor de Montréal: rapport annuel 2002 sur la santé de la population*, p. 74.

AVOIDABLE MORTALITY RATE*, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1994-1998 (AVERAGE ANNUAL AGE-STANDARDIZED RATE PER 100,000)

Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS per 100,000	Island of Montreal per 100,000
42	63

* Diseases and age groups factored: tuberculosis (age 5 to 64); chronic rheumatic heart disease (age 5 to 44); asthma (age 5 to 44); abdominal hernia (age 5 to 64); hypertensive and cerebro-vascular diseases (age 35 to 64); ischemic heart disease (age 35 to 64); cervical cancer (age 15 to 64); appendicitis (age 5 to 64); breast cancer (age 25 to 64); peptic ulcers (age 25 to 64).

Sources: Compilations made using the MSSS Deaths and Natimortality File (electronic output).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).

Infant mortality

With regard to infant mortality, the situation in Montreal is considered good in relation to the other big Canadian urban centres.[10]

From 1994 to 1998, the infant mortality rate on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory was 4.3 cases per 1,000, compared to 5.6 cases per 1,000 in the Montreal area.

What is infant mortality?

Infant mortality is a classic indicator of access to proper care, such as pregnancy follow-up and neonatal case management.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1994-1998 (PER 1,000)

CLSC Pierrefonds Sector ‰	CLSC Lac Saint-Louis Sector ‰	Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS ‰	Island of Montreal ‰
4.4	4.2	4.3	5.6

Source: Compilations made using MSSS Births and Deaths Files (electronic output).

10 *Ibid.*, p. 72.

Inequalities among young people

The situation among young people on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory seems better than the situation for the Island as a whole in terms of victimization, externalization, teenage pregnancy and delinquency. Indicators show that these problems are less common. There is, however, a gap between the two CLSC sectors on this territory. All indicators show an advantage for the Lac Saint-Louis sector in relation to the Pierrefonds sector.

What is...

Victimization?

Victimization refers to children who have been victims of abandonment, negligence, sexual abuse or physical abuse, and are living in youth centres.

Externalization?

Externalization refers to children with behaviour problems or who have committed an offense and are living in youth centres.

SOCIO-SANITARY CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG PEOPLE, PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1995-2001

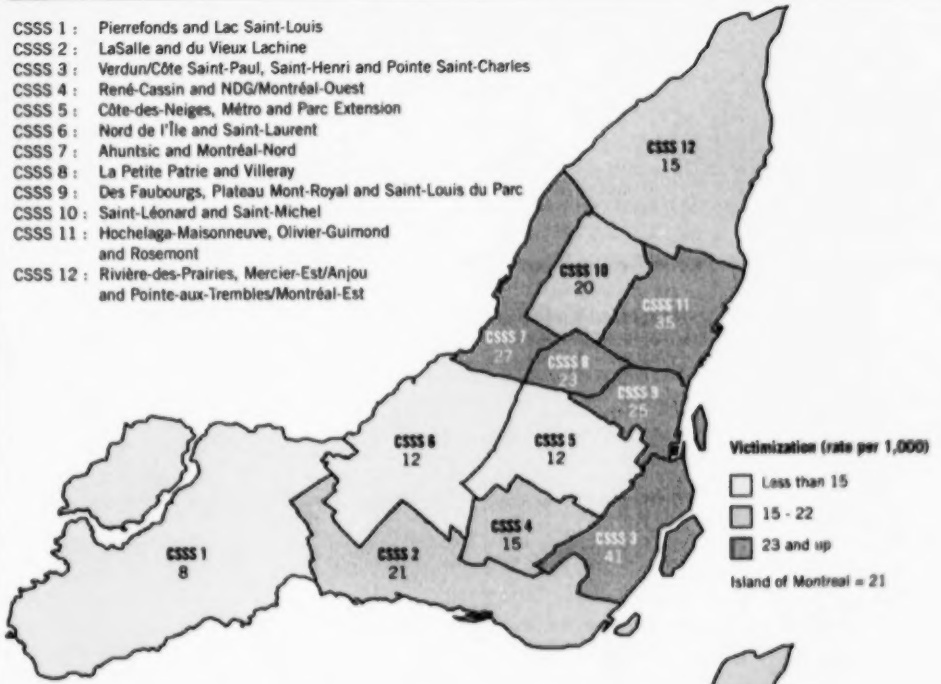
	CLSC Pierrefonds Sector	CLSC Lac St-Louis Sector	Pierrefonds and Lac St-Louis CSSS	Island of Montreal
Victimization, age 0-17 (crude rate per 1,000), 1998-2000	9	5	8	21
Externalization, age 0-17 (crude rate per 1,000), 1998-2000	10	8	9	14
Teenage pregnancy, age 14-17 (crude rate per 1,000), 1995-1997	17	8	13	28
Not going to school, age 15-24 (%), 2001	24.7	16.1	21.6	31.6
Juvenile delinquency rate*, age 12-17 (crude rate per 1,000), 2000	47	41	45	61

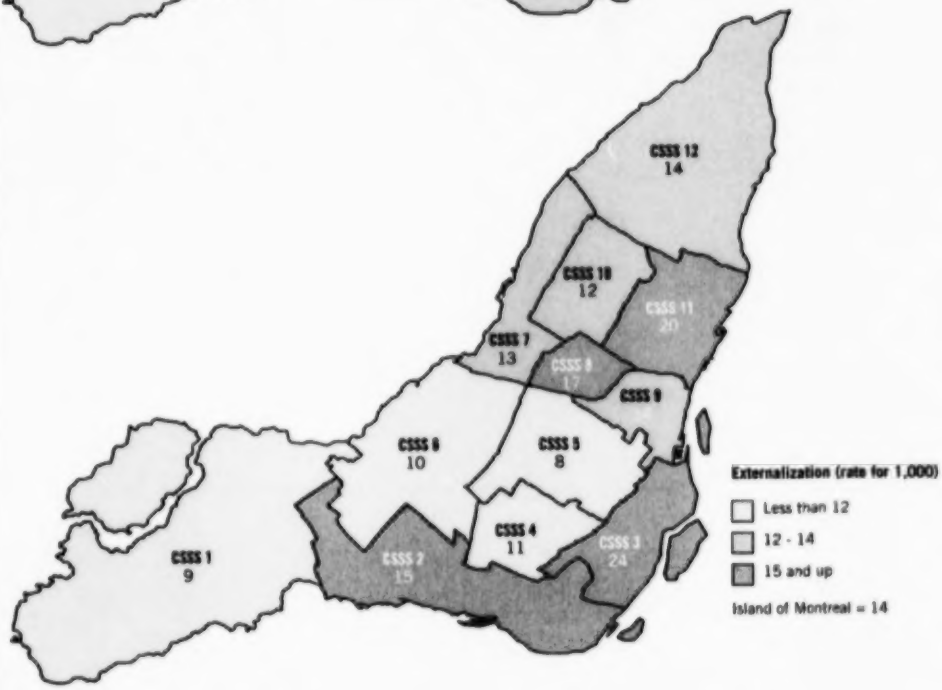
* Delinquents residing on the CSSS territory.

Sources: MSSS, *Service des indicateurs et de la mesure de la performance, Direction de la gestion de l'information* (special compilations).
MSSS, *Direction de l'évaluation, de la recherche et de l'innovation* (special compilations).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).
SPVM, *Données sur la criminalité* (special compilations).
Statistics Canada, 2001 census, geocoded data (electronic output).

VICTIMIZATION AND EXTERNALIZATION RATES IN THE 0-17 AGE GROUP, CSSSs ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL, 1998-2000

CSSS 1 : Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis
CSSS 2 : LaSalle and du Vieux Lachine
CSSS 3 : Verdun/Côte Saint-Paul, Saint-Henri and Pointe Saint-Charles
CSSS 4 : René-Cassin and NDG/Montréal-Ouest
CSSS 5 : Côte-des-Neiges, Métro and Parc Extension
CSSS 6 : Nord de l'Île and Saint-Laurent
CSSS 7 : Ahuntsic and Montréal-Nord
CSSS 8 : La Petite Patrie and Villeray
CSSS 9 : Des Faubourgs, Plateau Mont-Royal and Saint-Louis du Parc
CSSS 10 : Saint-Léonard and Saint-Michel
CSSS 11 : Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, Olivier-Guimond and Rosemont
CSSS 12 : Rivière-des-Prairies, Mercier-Est/Anjou and Pointe-aux-Trembles/Montréal-Est





Sources: MSSS, *Service des indicateurs et de la mesure de la performance, Direction de la gestion de l'information* (special compilations).
MSSS, *Direction de l'évaluation, de la recherche et de l'innovation* (special compilations).
MSSS, *Service du développement de l'information, Direction de la gestion de l'information*, February 2001 version (electronic output).
SPVM, *Données sur la criminalité* (special compilations).
Statistics Canada, 2001 census, geocoded data (electronic output).

Data on service use habits[11]

Hospitalizations by diagnosis category

The table below presents the most common diagnoses among hospitalized persons from the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory.

BREAKDOWN OF HOSPITALIZATIONS* BY DIAGNOSIS CATEGORY, POPULATION OF THE PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY AND THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL (NUMBER OF CASES, PROPORTION AND RANKING, 2002-2003)

Diagnosis category	CSSS (No. of cases)	CSSS (%)	CSSS (ranking)	Island of Montreal (No. of cases)	Island of Montreal (%)	Island of Montreal (rang)
Obstetric	2,364	16.79%	1	22,848	14.75%	1
Newborn	2,102	14.93%	2	20,577	13.28%	2
Circulatory system	1,581	11.23%	3	20,363	13.14%	3
Digestive system	1,188	8.44%	4	12,989	8.38%	4
Respiratory system	900	6.39%	6	12,811	8.27%	5
Musculoskeletal system	1,136	8.07%	5	11,329	7.31%	6
Mental illness	549	3.90%	9	7,968	5.14%	7
Nervous system	722	5.13%	7	7,764	5.01%	8
Urinary tract	530	3.77%	10	5,413	3.49%	9
Genital - Women	588	4.18%	8	4,533	2.93%	10
Liver-spleen system and pancreas	392	2.78%	11	4,352	2.81%	11
Other factors	347	2.47%	12	3,955	2.55%	12
Skin, sub-cutaneous tissue and breasts	272	1.93%	13	3,356	2.17%	13
Endocrino-nutrition and metabolism	228	1.62%	15	2,891	1.87%	14
Otho-rhino-laryngology	207	1.47%	16	2,633	1.70%	15
Tumours	249	1.77%	14	2,000	1.29%	16
Genital - Male	195	1.39%	17	1,887	1.22%	17
Infectious and parasitic diseases	152	1.08%	18	1,679	1.08%	18
Hematology	132	0.94%	19	1,520	0.98%	19
Injuries and poisoning	110	0.78%	20	1,421	0.92%	20
Mental, organic and toxicological problems	61	0.43%	21	1,022	0.66%	21
Ophtalmology	41	0.29%	22	839	0.54%	22
HIV	7	0.05%	25	429	0.28%	23
Multiple trauma	14	0.10%	23	208	0.13%	24
Burns	9	0.06%	24	130	0.08%	25
Total	**14,076**	**100.00%**		**154,917**	**100.00%**	

* Only short-term hospitalizations are included. This compilation by DRG (Diagnosis Related Groups) classifies hospital stays in a limited number of groups characterized by dual medical and economic homogeneity.

Source: MED-ÉCHO, 2002-2003.

11 No valid data is available on specialized service use habits for physical rehabilitation, intellectual impairment rehabilitation, alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation or services provided to troubled youth.

Data on certain interventions

The table below presents data on certain interventions to which the population on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory had access in 2002-2003.

NUMBER OF HOSPITALIZATIONS* FOR CERTAIN INTERVENTIONS, POPULATION OF THE PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY (2002-2003)

Interventions	Number of hospitalizations
Cataract	1,304
Angioplasty	137
Hearth bypass	122
Knee prosthesis	98
Hip prosthesis	143
Total	**1,804**

* Short-term care and day surgery.

Source: MED-ÉCHO, 2002-2003.

Data on institution use

In 2002-2003, over 45% of residents on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory who were hospitalized for general care were admitted to the Lakeshore General Hospital, whereas over 53% of those who required over-specialized care were hospitalized at the McGill University Health Centre. With regard to residential care, 53% of the people from the territory who receive residential care in a CHSLD were placed in an institution on the territory, and almost 20% were in a CHSLD in a neighbouring territory, that of the Lasalle and Vieux Lachine CSSS.

BREAKDOWN OF ADMISSIONS TO SHORT-TERM CARE INSTITUTIONS, POPULATION FROM THE PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY (NUMBER AND PROPORTION, 2002-2003)

General care	Number	%
Lakeshore General Hospital	4,628	45.2%
McGill University Health Centre (MUHC)	1,776	17.3%
Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital	1,016	9.9%
St. Mary's Hospital	751	7.3%
Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal	575	5.6%
Other	1,492	14.6%
Total	**10,238**	
Over-Specialized care	**Number**	**%**
McGill University Health Centre (MUHC)	538	53.2%
Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital	196	19.4%
Hôpital Sainte-Justine	65	6.4%
Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal	58	5.7%
Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CHUM)	49	4.8%
Others	106	10.5%
Total	**1,012**	

Source: MED-ÉCHO, 2002-2003.

NUMBER OF PERSONS FROM THE PIERREFONDS AND LAC SAINT-LOUIS CSSS TERRITORY WHO RECEIVE RESIDENTIAL CARE IN A CHSLD, ACCORDING TO CHSLD TERRITORY (NUMBER AND PROPORTION)

CHSLD territory	Number	%
Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS	320	53.0%
LaSalle and du Vieux Lachine CSSS	114	18.9%
Nord de l'Île and Saint-Laurent CSSS	31	5.1%
René-Cassin and NDG / Montréal-Ouest CSSS	19	3.1%
Other	120	19.8%
Total	**604**	

Source: Admission Info, June 2004.

Data on the environment

Six indicators to help understand[12]

The field of environmental health covers health problems caused or aggravated by biological, chemical, physical or radiological contamination of various environments: air, soil, water and food. Based on currently available data, three environmental health issues have been considered due to their impact on the population's health and well-being, and their relevance at the CSSS scale: physicochemical pollution, due to its aggravation of cardio-respiratory diseases; microbiological pollution, due to its role in rhinitis and allergic asthma; and suffocating heat, since its sanitary effects can be considerable.

What is the relation between environment and health?

The population is susceptible to exposure to physical, chemical and biological agents present in the air, soil, water and food. To list but a few examples, there is exposure to electromagnetic fields, to UV rays, to certain toxic substances, to pollen and to the *Escherichia coli* bacteria.

The health impacts of these various types of exposure, be it by inhalation, ingestion or skin contact, can manifest themselves over varying periods of time, are very diverse, and can take on the form of toxic effects, infections or allergies. Furthermore, extreme meteorological events, such as heat waves, can have fatal sanitary effects, namely death, among elderly persons.

An analysis of these indicators on the Pierrefonds and Lac Saint-Louis CSSS territory reveals that:

1. Over half of the sector is occupied by a low-density residential area, whereas one fourth is made up of vacant lots. With 16% green areas, this territory is a class above all others on the Island. However, seven enterprises on the territory are recorded as sources of pollution, particularly with regard to volatile organic compounds (VOC).
2. In 2003, 37.5% of households reported having burned wood in their home, compared to 12.5% for the area as a whole, which represents a significant difference in statistical terms.
3. In almost 20% of households, at least one person smokes in the house, whereas the proportion is 28% on the Island. Given the small sampling size in the CSSS, this value is deemed imprecise and is only presented as a guide.
4. Ozone levels (156 µg/m³) and fine-particle levels (33 µg/m³) exceed pan-Canadian standards (127 µg/m³ and 30 µg/m³ respectively), a trend that is observable in the entire region.
5. In August and September, during the pollen season, the level of ragweed pollen often exceed 100 grains/m³, which is a value that indicates a high level. Peaks can reach over 1,000 grains/m³ some years.
6. In 2003, the proportion of households with an air conditioning system was almost 61%, compared to 38% in the Montreal area. This difference is significant from a statistical point of view.

12 Because several indicators (wood combustion, exposure to ambient smoke and air conditioning), broken down by CSSS territory, were calculated based on a sample of the population (DSP-Montréal-Centre, Sondage Omnibus, 2003), the results presented are often based on a very small number of people. There is therefore a significant gap and a degree of statistical uncertainty in relation to several estimates.

With regard to air quality indicators (levels of ozone, fine particles and ragweed pollen), the sampling station located within the CSSS was considered. In the absence of such as station within the CSSS, the closest station located in another CSSS was used.

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